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afford to quarrel. Both theories seem to me incredible, and it is better to believe that the emperor was completely surprised. Wolf proves only, what has long been known, that he was warned, but not that he heeded the warning which he received.

From what I have said it is evident that the work of Wolf is not a history in the ordinary sense. It contains little or no narrative. Its personages do not act. Their motives are laid bare, as their conflicting interests are presented, but we do not see their differing characters. Hence the work is destitute of dramatic interest.

The history of the Counter-Reformation as a world-wide movement has not yet been produced, but the materials for it are accumulating rapidly in such forms as this, and it is to be hoped that some competent writer will soon make use of them. When such a historian shall undertake the task, he will derive much assistance at certain points from Wolf, though at others he will not find so much light as he will expect.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Compiled by Order of the Corporation, and edited by MORGAN DIX, S.T.D., D.C.L., Ninth Rector. Part I, "To the Close of the Rectorship of Dr. Inglis, A. D. 1783." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, The Knickerbocker Press, 1898. Pp. xvi + 506. \$5.

IN outward appearance this history is a work of art. The volume now before me is from the letter-press edition, which is limited to 750 copies. The paper and binding are sumptuous. The illustrations are numerous, and consist of portraits of the various rectors, views of the church, and facsimiles of many important documents. The volume will be welcomed by the lovers of luxurious book-making.

The work of the author, on the whole, is as well done as that of the publisher. Dr. Dix seems to have omitted nothing. He gives good reasons for not beginning his narrative with the creation of the world, notwithstanding the example of various other chroniclers whom he mentions. He then begins as near the creation as possible by recording the discovery of North America. His view gradually narrows to the territory of Manhattan Island, and, after seventy-five quarto pages, to the parish of Trinity Church. But no reader will regret this command of unlimited space, for the lengthy sketch forms a good, though not a necessary, vestibule to the principal building, and is well done.

Dr. Dix is a racy writer, and no one will grow weary over his pages. Perhaps he is sometimes too racy, and indulges in linguistic capers not quite in keeping with the solemn picture in clerical robes which one always sees when one thinks of him. Thus he tells us that after 1526 English navigators "came to the front," that Colden "made no figure," and that on the accession of Governor Coot to office in 1697, "as a seaman might have expressed it, the wind had now come out dead ahead, and was kicking up a deadly sea." But these eccentricities of expression are not frequent, and they may be overlooked as indications of a keen sense of humor which it is difficult always to keep within bounds, and for which the reader is grateful, notwithstanding its transgressions. Dr. Dix enlivens his pages also with abundant extracts from letters, newspapers, and parish records of the colonial period, and has been careful to preserve intact the amusing spelling and punctuation.

Though his style is thus racy, and though the reader is lured from chapter to chapter by its easy flow, the substance of the history is not very important. Though pleased with the story, one cannot easily convince himself that it is worth while, unless for the purpose of recreation, to spend his time over a lengthy record of the squabbles of the first rector with the successive English governors, of a service attended by the Free Masons, or of the several dates when the steeple was struck by lightning. But if one has leisure for such events, he will find an abundance of them here.

If Dr. Dix sometimes descends from the heights of classical expression to the level of popular speech, he does not leave us in doubt that he is fully conscious of his dignity as a representative of "the church." He frequently speaks of the Protestant denominations other than his own as "sects." Is it worthy of a Christian gentleman to do so? Is it wise for an Episcopal minister to do so? This tone of feeling does not attract people to the church where it prevails. Even the Roman Catholics are learning its offensive and dangerous character, and are abandoning it.

FRANKLIN JOHNSON.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

THE LIFE OF FATHER HECKER. By WALTER ELLIOTT. Introduction by Most Rev. John Ireland, D.D., Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn. Fourth edition. New York: The Columbus Press, 1898. Pp. xvii + 428. \$1.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND'S commendation of Father Hecker and of this account of his life does not spring, it is probable, from any very